

# Understand Arabic in just 12 coloured Tables!

Yes, *only* 35 pages!

What did people who know Arabic say about these lessons?

*"I think they are excellent..."* – (petal)

*"you summed up the entire basic  
arabic language into twelve tables, and  
all I have to do is learn these and then  
learn vocab, and I'll be able to understand  
some Arabic?"*

if this is what you're saying, then you're  
probably some kind of crazy genius;  
barakallahu feek."

- (Abdul Qayyum – wanting to learn Arabic)

**Jazaka Allahu ahsanal-jaza for all this  
awesome material.** May Allah place them  
in the scales of your good deeds on the  
Day of Judgement. - **Amr**

[ Expert of Arabic and Owner of [LisanulArab.org](http://LisanulArab.org) website]

Ameen.

The lessons have had *Thousands* of views already al-hamduillah, so I decided to make it in Book form so it's better organized, and easier to print for you guys.

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## **Introduction: Is this Book for You?**

These lessons are created for people who already know how to read Arabic with vowel markings - but can't understand it, and will allow you to understand Arabic within 2 weeks (if you're a really good memorizer), or a month (if you're a slower memorizer) inshaa' Allah. However you will continuously have to refer to these tables for revision for maximum benefit.

### **How does it work?**

I have made some **coloured Learning Tables**, you have to memorize them. And we move onto the next lesson. Simple (smile.)

Also note, you may find the order of the lessons abit strange (i.e. see the Contents page – I have made the 3 letter Patterns lesson earlier than 1 letter words lesson), but that is done to make it easier for you to digest the language.

### **Arabic Layout:**

Arabic is made up of; **1 Letter words, 2 Letter words, 3 letter words, and sometimes 4 letter words.**

I will work gradually in presenting 1 Table per lesson, you have to memorize the table as much as you can. I will then briefly give an explanation of that Table. Then we move onto the next lesson. I will then give a practise Test after a few lessons.

### **After 2 weeks:**

Once you have memorized the tables altogether, you **will have got a strong feel of how Arabic language works.** This will make it extremely easy for you to understand the language when reading and hearing; Qur'an, Sunnah, or an Arabic speech etc.

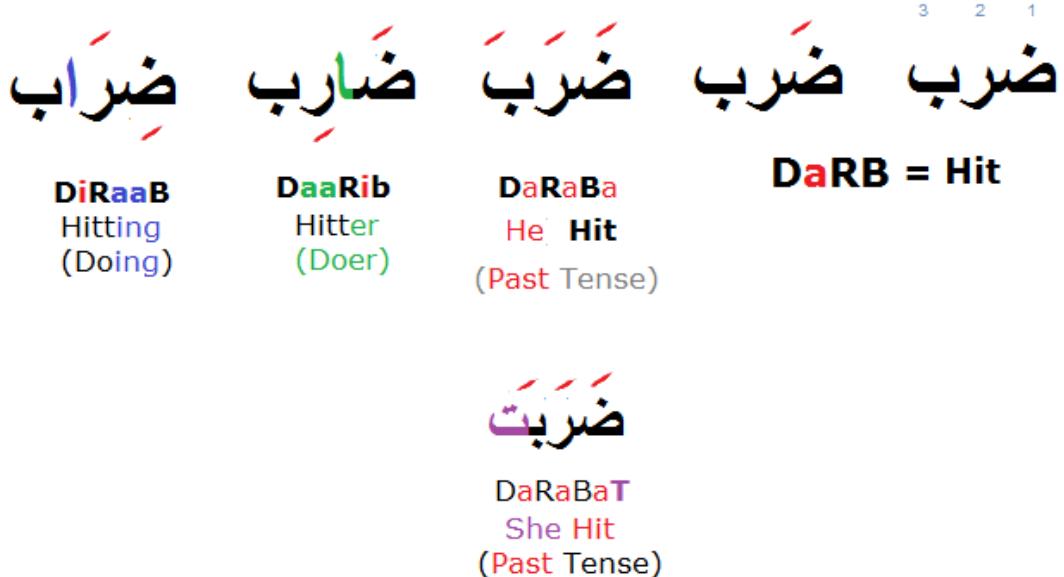
**NOTE:** you can download all the tables from [\*\*HERE\*\*](#) at once in ZIP format.

### **Last Advice:**

You have to **make du'a** (prayer) to Allah if you really want to learn Arabic, and **Allah will help you.** It worked for me, alhamdulillah!

## Lesson 1: 3 Letter Patterns

### 3 Letter Patterns



Practise: QTL = Fight | Sh-H-D = Witness | JDL = Debate

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/3root\\_patterns.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/3root_patterns.png)

#### What you should know:

- 1 - Most words in Arabic are made up of 3 Lettered words.
- 2 - **3 Letter words** usually describe **the Doer (noun)** or **the 'Doing' (verb)**.
- 3 - These 3 Letter words have different vowel markings (tashkeel) on them.
- 4 – The vowel markings tell us if the 3 letter word is a 'Doer' or a 'Doing'.
- 5 - I have used the example: '**DaRB**' = **to Hit**. [verb/doing word]. The 3 Root Letters are; **D-R-B (Hit)**.

To make 'DaRB' into a 'Doer' [noun] would be to add the marking signs; '**DaaRib**' = **HittER**.

**Your Task:** Memorize this table, along with the different vowel patterns. And use the examples to practise it to other 3 Letter words.

Practise Example #1: (i.e. QaTL [Q-T-L] = to **Fight**. | QaaTiL = **FightER**. | QiTaal = **FightING**. etc.)

## Lesson 2: 2 Letter Verbs (Doing words)

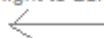
### 2 Letter Verb

(Doing word)

Example:

قال QL = to Say  
2 1

Read Right to Left in Arabic



قَيْلٌ  
Passive Voice  
QeeLa = It was Said

قُلْ  
Fi'l 'Amr - Command  
QuL = Say!

قَالَ  
Fi'l MaaDiy - Past tense  
QaaLa = he Said

يَقُولُ  
Fi'l MuDaari' - Present tense  
yaQuwL = he is Saying

قَالُوا  
QaaLoo  
they Said  
(3 +)

قَالَا  
QaaLaa  
they (two) Said

Using the Patterns above: Apply the above Rules on the these words & give the Meanings:

زَرَ - ZR = to Visit | قَمَ - QM = to Stand |

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/2letter\\_verbs-2.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/2letter_verbs-2.png)

## What you should Know?

1 - a **2 Letter Verb** has different rules to a **3 Letter Word**, although they both have some similarities aswell. You have to memorize the patterns for **both** the; 2 Letter Verbs and 3 Letter Word tables.

2 - After memorizing the patterns, then **Practice** with the Examples given at the bottom:

Example #1: Q-M (stand) - QaaMa (following the pattern of QaaLa - he Said) = He **Stood** (**past tense**.)

Example #2: Q-M (stand) - QuM! = Stand! [**command**]. Just like; QuL! = Say! [**command**].

Example #3: Q-M (stand) – yaQuwm = **he is** Standing. Just like: yaQuwL = **he is** Saying.

3 - The same patterns apply for any other 2 Letter Verb (doing word.)

## Lesson 3: 2 Letter Words (Connectives)

- This page will have a list of words which are used to **Connect words in a sentence together**.
- Most of them are of 2 letters, but there may also be some of 3 letters.
- **Your Aim:** Memorize these words or refer back to them as a Dictionary/Glossary.

Word	Meaning
Al (آل)	The
Al-ladhee (الذي) similar to: Man (من)	"The one Who" [specific to someone] "Who" [general]
Ayy (أي)	Which
Aw (أو) Am (أم)	Or Or
Idh (إذ)	When (past tense)
Idhaa (إذا)	When (future tense)
Idh-an (إذن)	'In that case'
In (إن)	If
Inna (إن)	Surely
An (أن) (with Letter Alif-Hamza at front)	That
'An (عن) (with Letter 'Ayn)	'In regards to' (sometimes translated as; 'From')
Ilaa (إلى) similar to: 'Alaa (على)	Ilaa = To 'Alaa = On
Il-laa (إلا)	Except
Al Aan (الآن)	Now
AyDan (أيضـن)	Also
Bi (بـ) similar to: Ma'a (معـ)	With (Help: i.e. with his power.) With (Association: i.e. with a friend)
Jaa' ( جاءـ ) similar to: Ataa (أتـيـ)	Came (a Great thing.) a Past tense word. Came (a Lighter thing.)

Ja'al (جَعَلَ)	to Make.
Jiddan (جِدَّاً)	Very
Hal (هَلْ) Hat-taa (حَتَّىٰ)	at beginning of sentence to signify – <b>Question.</b> Until
Haadhaa (هَذَا)	This
Dhaalik (ذَلِكُ)	That
Fa (فَ)	Then / So
Fee (فِي)	In
Qad (قَدْ)	Had / Have / Has
Kun (كُنْ)	Be
Kaana (كَانَ)	Was
Li / La (لِ / لِ)	Meaning either: "For" or "Surely."
Laa (لَا) related: Na'am (نَعَمْ)	No Yes
Min (مِنْ)	From
Man (مَنْ)	Who
Huwwa (هُوَ)	He
Hiyya (هِيَ)	She
Hum (هُمْ)	Them (males plural)
Hun (هُنْ)	Them (female plural)
Haadha (هَذَا)	This
Huna (هُنَّ)	Here
Wa (وَ)	And

## Lesson 4: 1 Letter Words

### What you should Know:

**1 –** Don't get overwhelmed with the amount of information on the 1 letter words sheet (next page).

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/1\\_letter\\_words\\_arabic.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/1_letter_words_arabic.png)

**2 -** Remember I told you that there are 3 Root Letter words (in Lesson 1), and 2 Root Letter Verbs (in Lesson 2)? Then yes they are. But if you've ever read Arabic, you're probably aware that all the words in a sentence are written together flowing, so you can't actually separate the different words. Most importantly, you can't figure which are the 3 Root Lettered and 2 Root lettered words in the sentence, in comparison to other letters in the sentence.

**3 -** This **1 Letter Word** table (I call it a *Cheat sheet*), will let you find out **What** the 1 letter words which surround the 3 and 2 Root Letter words mean.

Example #1: If we look at letter ALIF, we see that it has quite a few meanings when placed at the BEGINNING of a 3 Letter word. You have to **memorize those meanings, all of them**. So memorize the rules of as many letters as you can (whenever you have time.) *Even if they don't make some sense to you yet!*

**Note:** I know you will have some confusion at this stage, like why the letter 'Taa' has the meaning of 'you' and 'she' at the same time. But because you're a new learner of a new language, you just have to memorize the **rules**, and once you've finished this book, you will see it will make sense altogether insha'a Allah.

**4 -** If you can memorize this table, you will have SO much knowledge of Arabic, that the rest of the sheets will be extremely easy for you (**this table summarizes a few books worth of Arabic lessons.**) So put a lot of effort into memorizing this Table, even if it takes up most of the days of these Arabic studies.

**5 – Make SURE you look at EVERY detail, especially the Colour of the text of the Arabic & English**, because that will help you understand everything a lot more accurately.

For example you might wonder how you can differentiate between;

- “I” (1<sup>st</sup> person) [i.e. AslamTu],
- Maximum meaning (i.e. A-Kbar [BiggER]) and
- “he” (3<sup>rd</sup> person) because they all have ALIF at the front. You will notice that the last vowel marking in red - AslamA has shown that it is 3<sup>rd</sup> person. So every small detail on all tables is extremely important to notice.

**Also NOTE:** When 1 letter has 2 words for one meaning (i.e. Sa and Sawfa = Soon) – then you memorize both words. (Sa is a shortened form, just like people say “Thx” for “Thanks” in English.)

**6 –** I have tried to fit it all on one page so it is easier to study from 1 printed page.

Meanings	
1 - <b>Me / I</b>	i.e. اسلامٰ   Aslamu
2 - <b>Question Mark</b>	i.e. سؤن   Su'nah (When at beginning of Phrase) Do you Think...?
ALIF	3 - <b>Maximizing a 3 letter Word Meaning.</b>
	i.e. اکبر   Akbar [Male] Greatest
	4 - <b>Command!</b>
	i.e. [Fall] [Do] اسْتَعِلْ   Asta'ul [Female]
	5 - <b>Past Tense (3rd person)</b>
	i.e. - اسلاما - اسْلَمَ   Aslama - Submits [See Verb Patterns (Surah Chapter)]
	6 - <b>Abundance [Extremely]</b>
	End of وَ   wa i.e. رَحْمَةً   Rahmatan = Abundantly Merciful
	Independent Word:
	1 - <b>Bi = With</b> بِ   Bi = With i.e. بِرَحْمَةِ اللّٰهِ   Bi Rahmatih With His Hand
	2 - <b>Bi = Oath</b> بِاللّٰهِ   Bi Allah (God) - (Oath) by Allah(God)

<p><b>Beginning of Word:</b></p> <p><b>ت</b> <b>Taa</b></p> <p>1- <b>You</b> or 2- <b>She</b></p> <p>(See Present tense Verbs page)</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> <b>خرب</b> <b>Xurb</b></p> <p><b>You / She is Hitting</b></p> <p><b>TaDrib</b></p> <p>Present Tense</p>
<p><b>3 - More usages of Letter 'T'a' (on beginning of word) on Sarf Verb Patterns sheet.</b></p>	<p><b>End of Word:</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <p>1- <b>Tu = I / Me</b>            2a - <b>Ta = You (he)</b>            2b - <b>Ti = You (she)</b>            3 - <b>Tumma = You Dual   2</b>            4 - <b>Tum = You (Plural   3+)</b></p> </div> <p>(See Past tense Verbs page)</p>
<p><b>C</b> When placed <b>after 1st letter in 3 Root Lettered word</b> = <b>Emphasis</b> in meaning</p>	<p><b>Example:</b> <b>صَنْبِرْ</b> <b>Chabar</b></p> <p>=</p> <p><b>I Hit</b></p> <p><b>Darab<b>Tu</b></b></p> <p>Final Tense</p>

<p><b>Independent Word:</b></p> <p><b>Wa = And</b></p> <p><b>Intermediate Word:</b></p> <p><b>9</b></p> <p><b>1 - Maximize meaning of word when placed after 1st Root Letter</b></p> <p><b>KalWaab = كَلْوَبٌ</b> Ornate Big Star</p> <p><b>2 - Maximize meaning of word when placed after 2nd Root Letter</b></p> <p><b>Example: جَهَرٌ</b> when placed after 2nd Root Letter</p> <p><b>3 - Excessive (extreme)/!</b> when placed after 3rd Root Letter</p> <p><b>Ghaflah = غَفْلَةٌ</b> Extremely Forgetting</p>
<p><b>Attached to Beginning of Root Word:</b></p> <p><b>La J Li = لـ جـ لـ</b></p> <p><b>1 - For</b></p> <p><b>2 - Surely</b></p> <p><b>3 - Laa = No [ن]</b></p> <p><b>Laam</b></p> <p><b>Attached to Characteristic:</b></p> <p><b>MuHammed</b></p> <p><b>something Praised (of Root word)</b></p> <p><b>1a - Mu = Characteristic</b></p> <p><b>muHammed</b></p> <p><b>maSyid = Location/Place of SaJnah/Picnication</b></p> <p><b>1b - Ma = Time / Location (of Root word)</b></p> <p><b>maSyid</b></p> <p><b>1c - Mi = Physical Tool</b></p> <p><b>miFlesh - FaHb = Opening Tool = Keys</b></p> <p><b>Ma = مـ</b></p> <p><b>Independent Word:</b></p> <p><b>Ma = مـ</b></p> <p><b>1 - Ma = ما</b> What is this?</p> <p><b>2 - What?</b></p> <p><b>3 - Negation</b></p> <p><b>مـ</b> I.e. Not</p> <p><b>Ma DarabTu</b> Ma did Not Hit</p>
<p><b>Y</b></p> <p><b>Ma = مـ</b></p> <p><b>1 - Ma hadha?</b> What is this?</p> <p><b>2 - What?</b></p> <p><b>3 - Negation</b></p> <p><b>مـ</b> I.e. Not</p> <p><b>Ma DarabTu</b> Ma did Not Hit</p>
<p><b>Independent Word:</b></p> <p><b>Wa = And</b></p> <p><b>Intermediate Word:</b></p> <p><b>9</b></p> <p><b>1 - Maximize meaning of word when placed after 1st Root Letter</b></p> <p><b>KalWaab = كَلْوَبٌ</b> Ornate Big Star</p> <p><b>2 - Maximize meaning of word when placed after 2nd Root Letter</b></p> <p><b>Example: جَهَرٌ</b> when placed after 2nd Root Letter</p> <p><b>3 - Excessive (extreme)/!</b> when placed after 3rd Root Letter</p> <p><b>Ghaflah = غَفْلَةٌ</b> Extremely Forgetting</p>

 <b>ح</b> Beginning of Word: حضـب	<b>1 - He</b>  yâhib = He is Hitting
 <b>حـبـ</b> Beginning of Word: حـبـ	<b>2 - They [Male]</b>  yaDribbaun = they are Hitting
 <b>حـبـ</b> End of Word: حـبـ	<b>3 - My</b>  RaBbe = My Master
 <b>حـبـ</b> Middle of Word:	<b>4 - Constant ('continuous')</b>  when placed after 2nd Root Letter
 <b>حـبـ</b> Example: حـبـ	<b>5 - Small</b>  when placed after 2nd Root Letter
 <b>حـبـ</b> Example: حـبـ	<b>6 - Slave</b>  Example: حـبـ

## Here's a Practise Test now:

Note: You are allowed to look at the colored tables from the lessons given based on what you have learnt.

**Question #1:** - Tell the Meaning;

خَلَقَ كُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا

Khalqa-kum min Nafsin waahidah, thumma ja'ala min-haa zawja-haa - [Surah al-Zumar 39:6]

Vocabulary you need to know:

Khalaq = to Create. | Nafs = Being (Soul+body.) | Waahidah = One. |  
thumma = then | Ja'al = to Make. | Zawj = partner.

**Question #2a -**

If Husn [ حُسْن ] = Good.

And AHsan [ أَحْسَن ] = the Best Good male. (Alif attached at the beginning to 'maximize meaning')

Then what word is used to describe the '**Best Good female?**'

**#2b** - Sughr [ صَغِيرٌ ] = small. Make the 'maximum' [known as; ism al tafDeel] meaning of it in Male and Female maximized form.

NOTE: Look at 1 letter sheet, letter ALIF. If you are unsure.

### Question #3 - What does this mean?

وَقَالَ إِنَّ يٰ بَرِيٌّ مَنْكُمْ إِنِّي أَرَىٰ مَا لَا تَرَوْنَ إِنِّي أَخَافُ اللَّهَ وَاللَّهُ شَدِيدٌ إِنِّي عِقَابٌ

[Quran surah al Anfal 8:48]

### Vocabulary help:

Inna = surely | baree' (from baraa') = disassociate / separate. | Raa = see | Khaaf [khawf] = fear. | Shadeed = Severe/firm. | 'Iqaab [from - 'Uqb] = Ending/Outcome.

### 4 - Translate:

رَبَّنَا لَا تَجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

Dhaalim [Dhulm = wrongdoing/oppression/darkness].

### 5 - Translate:

وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ أَشْدُدُهُ آتَيْنَاهُ حُكْمًا وَعِلْمًا وَكَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ

[Yusuf 12:22]

Lam-maa = "Until when" |

balaagh [بلغ] - to reach from one point to another

(i.e. a child who reaches another stage in life [maturity] = baaligh [بالغ]).) [or even a speech is 'balaagh' because the speaker says it, and it reaches to the listeners ears.]

ASHudda [shudda = firm]. The Alif before it represents Maximum meaning.

Ataa = to Give.

Hukm = wisdom/judgement

'ilm = knowledge.

Jaza = reward / payback

## Lesson 5: 3 Letter Words – Past Tense

Memorize this Table:

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Past Tense: Verbs:	Plural 3+	Dual 2	Singular 1	ضربْ ضربْ ضربْ ضربْ ضربْ ضربْ ضربْ ضربْ
نَحْنُ We	ضَرَبْ نَا We Hit (Darab Naa)		(Darab Tu) I Hit Hit Me (Darab Nee)	أَنَّ Ana I / Me (1st Person)
	Tum They (M) Hit Tunna They (F) Hit	Darab Tumaa	Darab Ta   Ti	أَنْتَ Anta [M] / Anti [F] You (2nd person)
KEY: M = Male F = Female	DaRaB شَ Tunna They (F) Hit	You ( M/F ) two Hit	You ( M/F ) Hit	هُوَ huwwa He (3rd person)
Remember: Pronouns (i.e. You, he) AFTER a Verb signify PAST tense.	Daraboo	Darabaa	DaRaBa	هِيَ Hiyya She (3rd person)
	DaRaB-Na	DaRaBtaa	DaRaBaT	
	They (F) Hit	They two (F) Hit	She Hit	

### What you should know:

1 - You will notice in Arabic that in **PAST TENSE verbs (doing words)**, the '**DOER**' is mentioned at the **END OF WORD**.

i.e. Darab-TU = I hit. | Darab-TA = **YOU** hit | dArAbA = He hit. | Darab-TUMAA = **YOU (TWO)** Hit | Darab-TUM = **YOU (plural [3+ people])** Hit. |

2 - You will see (in next lesson) that in **PRESENT TENSE verbs (doing words)**, the '**DOER**' is mentioned at the **FRONT OF THE WORD**.

3 – If we practise this table on other 2 or 3 Letter words, it also works most of the time (the times it doesn't, simply check back on the 2 Letter Verb sheet.)

3 Letter: QaTaL-tu (I Fought) | QaTaL-TA = **You** fought | QaTaL-TUMAA | qAtAIA | QatalOO = **They** Fought etc.

2 Letter: QuL-tu (I said) | QuL-TA = **You** said | QuL-TUMAA(you both said) | Qaala (he said) | Qaaloo (they said).

## Lesson 6: 3 Letter Present-Future Tense

Memorize the table (it's on the next page.)

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/3letter\\_present\\_verbs.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/3letter_present_verbs.png)

### What you should Know:

0 – In Arabic, there are only 2 Tenses:

- '**Past**' tense (called; MaaDiy), something which has no doubt already happened. The other is
- '**Present-Future**' tense (muDaari'), something which 'has not passed yet' (i.e. the present and future.)

I.e. "**I (am) Hitting**" (aDribu or aDrib-tu) is Present-Future tense because I am Hitting now (present tense) and this hitting is continuing for 2 more seconds (Future). Once it has happened, it will become Past tense (Darab-Tu = I Hit).

**1** - In **PRESENT TENSE** verbs (doing words), the '**DOER**' is mentioned at the **FRONT OF THE WORD**. (unlike PAST TENSE words where the 'Doer' is mentioned at the End.)

**2** - When the Prefix letter '**Ya**' (meaning 'he' or 'they') has a;

- **Fat-ha** (zabar) on top - it means **Active Voice**. I.e. 'He' (or 'they') are **Doing** the Action. (i.e. are **ya**Drib = **he (is)** Hitting.)
- '**Damma**' (peysh) on top of it - it means **Passive Voice** I.e. 'He' (or 'they') are **being Done**'. (i.e. **yu**Drab = **he (is) being** Hit.)

**3** – Letter '**Taa'** (ت) must be the most confusing for most people, so I will explain this one: -

- The Letter "**Taa**" (ت) when placed before a word means either; '**You'** or '**She**'. It will normally always mean 'You' unless there is proof in the sentence for it being a female.

(i.e. al **Mar'atu Ta**-Drib = the **Woman** is hitting). If it is many **women**, it is "al-**Nisaa ta**-Drib-**NA**" (**many women** are Hitting.)

When it means '**You**', females will not be in the sentence. I.e. ta-Drib = You are Hitting. | **ta**-Drib**oon** = **You males (plural)** are Hitting.

The rest of the examples are easy to understand I hope.

## 3 Letter Verbs: Present-Future Tense.

Example: **ضُرِبَ**  
DRB = to HIT:

Remember:  
Pronouns Before a Verb signify Present-Future Tense.  
(i.e. You, he)

Plural (attached at End)	Root Letters	Active Voice			KEY: M = Male F = Female P = Plural
		3	2	1	
وَنْ	ن وَنْ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	<b>He is Hitting</b> (Singular Male) yaDribu
وَنْ	ن وَنْ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	<b>You are Hitting</b> (Singular Male) taDribu
وَنْ	ن وَنْ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	<b>We are Hitting</b> (We WILL Hit) NaDribu
وَنْ	ن وَنْ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	ضُرِبَ	<b>I am Hitting</b> aDribu
<b>Soon He / They will Hit</b>			<b>Soon You / She / They will Hit</b>		
(M) / (M / P)			(M) / (F) / (F / P)		
Sa yaDriboon			Sa taDrib		
Sa taDribna			Sa taDribna		
<b>KEY:</b>			<b>The Vowel on the 2nd Root Letter will differ on each word. i.e. yaShAdu (he witnesses) has a vowel 'A' on the 2nd root letter. yaQttUlu [he fights] also differs. Whereas the example used has the vowel 'I' - yaDribu.</b>		
See Dictionaries to find each word's 2nd Root letter vowel. Do not worry about this too much as the meaning usually stays the same.					

## 3 Letter Words Summary:

Based on the Lessons we have Learnt, we can see these Patterns:

Example Used: ضرب  
to Hit

	dArAbA	ya-Drib	Sa ya-Drib	DaaRiB
ACTIVE (Doer is mentioned)	ضرب He Hit Past Tense	يُضْرِب He is Hitting Present Tense Active Voice (showing 'Doer')	سَيُضْرِب Soon He will Hit Future Tense	ضَارِب Hitter (one who Hits)
PASSIVE (Doer is not mentioned)	DURiba	yu-Drib	Sa yU-Drib	مَضْرُوب Hit (one who was Hit) <small>[Pattern of ma-F'uw = 'the one (to who something was) done to']</small>
	i-Drib	ma-Drab	mi-Draab	The Vowels in orange may change on different words.
	اضْرَب Hit! (Command)	مَضْرِب Place or Time of Hitting	مَضْرَاب Physical Tool used to 'Hit.'	

Another type is:

I.e. عکتب = Write!

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/3letter\\_summary-1.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/3letter_summary-1.png)

### What you should Know:

1 – This sheet is a summary of the previous lessons, so it's a good sheet to revise from.

2 – The vowel markings (tashkeel) in orange can change depending on the word. Most of the times you will know what vowels are used when you check Dictionaries, or when you hear someone saying it a certain way.

## Lesson 7: Possession - his, her, their, our... etc.

<http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/possession.png>

	Plural	Dual	Singular	KEY: M = Male F = Female
Possessors are after a Noun	<b>رَبَّ نَا</b> Rabba-Naa Our Master		<b>رَبِّ ي</b> Rabbee My Master	<b>MY</b>
Example:	<b>رَبْ</b> = Master	<b>رَبْ كُم</b> Rabbu-kum Your lots (P / M) Master	<b>رَبْ كُمَا</b> Rabbu-Kumaa Your 2's (D - M) Master	<b>YOUR (M)</b>
Practise with these:		<b>رَبْ كُنَّ</b> Rabbu-kunna Your lots (P / F) Master.	<b>رَبْ كُمَا</b> Rabbu-Kumaa Your 2's (D - F) Master	<b>YOUR (F)</b>
	<b>رَبْ هُم</b> Rabbu-hum Their (P / M) Master	<b>رَبْ هُمَا</b> Rabbu-Humaa Their 2's (D - M) Master	<b>رَبْ هُ</b> Rabbu-Hu His (s) Master	<b>HIS</b>
	<b>رَبْ هُنَّ</b> Rabbu-hunna Their (P / F) Master	<b>رَبْ هُمَا</b> Rabbu-Humaa Their 2's (D - F) Master	<b>رَبْ هَا</b> Rabbu-haa Her (sing. F) Master	<b>HER</b>

**KEY:** S or Sing. = Singular | D = Dual [2 people] | P = Plural (3+ people) | M = Male | F = Female.

### What you should know:

- 1 - Objects [Nouns] are 'possessed' (owned) by someone.
- 2 - Objects are also made up of 2 or 3 Letters.
- 3 - When an Object is mentioned, its Owner is mentioned at the End. (i.e. Sayyaaratu-Hu = His Car.)

## Lesson 8:

### 1 Object (Single) | 2 Objects (Dual) | 3 Objects + (Sound Plural)

#### What you should Know:

1 - Work on the table from **Right to left** (the table is on the next page).

2 - Objects are classed into either; 'male' or 'female'. (There is no word for 'it' [genderless] in arabic.)  
So one Male "Praiser" is; Haamid-un. | One Female Praiser is; HaamidaT-un

3 - An Object [Noun] will have Letters attached to its end, to show the number/amount of Objects.

i.e. Male: Haamid-un = **one** Praiser. | **Two** Praisers = Haamid-ayn. | **Three or more** Praisers are Haamid-oon.

i.e. Female: HaamidaT-un = **one** Female Praiser, Haamida-T-ayn, Haamida-T-OON... etc.

4 - In Arabic, when you talk about an Object. You either say; **A Object, or The Object.**

**The** Object is a **Specific** Object you are talking about. (I.e. I saw **the** Praiser [one who praises]) = **AL-HaamidU**.

**A** Object is **not specific** (I.e. I saw **a** Praiser [one who praise]). = **Haamid-UN**.

## Single | Dual | Plural Objects

		End Attachment (Suffix)	Single	Dual	Plural
Example: Haamid = Praiser حَامِد		N*	نُ		
Haamidu-N حَامِدُ ن	HaamidatuN حَامِدَتْ نُ				
Haamid AAN حَامِدَ انْ	Haamid ATAAAN حَامِدَ تَانْ	AAN / AYN بَيْن / انْ			
Haamid AYN حَامِدَ يَنْ	Haamid ATAYN حَامِدَ تَيْنْ				
(Sound Plurals)		OON / EEN بَيْن / وَنْ			
Haamid OON حَامِدَ وَنْ	Haamid AAT حَامِدَ يَتْ				
Male		Female			
		اتْ AAT			

\*The Letter Nuun (ن) is Removed when the word 'AL' [meaning 'The'] is placed before the Word.

i.e. HaamiduN (A Praiser) becomes AL-Haamidu (THE Praiser).

\*\*Sound Plurals DO NOT alter the 3 Root Letter word's layout/structure, whereas Broken Plurals do.

## Lesson 9: Broken Plurals

### 10 Broken Plurals (which Do Alter the 3 Root Lettered word):

(You have to memorize each pattern or atleast become familiar with it, so you can recognize that it is a Plural.)

Note: You will have to study Advanced Arabic to understand why there are many different types of plurals. Your job now is only to memorize them or familiarize yourself with them.

We saw how the 'Sound plurals' (i.e. *HaamidOON*) did not alter the 3 Root letters and their closeness to each other. This is why they are 'sound and safe plurals.'

Broken plurals however, *break apart* and separate the 3 Root letters, and extra vowels are added in between these 3 Root Letters to cause these words to go into different patterns – to make them become plural form from singular.

Broken plural 1: Singular: Hizb [حزب] = a Group. | Plural: AhzAAb [احزاب] = GroupS.

More Examples:

Sahb [صحاب] = a Companion. | As-hAAb [اصحاب] = Companions.  
Nahr [نهر] = a River. | AnhAAr [انهار] = Rivers.

Broken plural 2: Singular: Shahid [شاهد] = Witness | Plural: ShuhOOd [شهود] = Witnesses.

Jund [جند] = Army. | JunOOd [جنود] = Armies.  
Qabr [قبر] = Grave. | QubOOR [قبور] = Graves.

#### Plurals with No taNween [letter Nun (ن) attached on End]:

Broken plural 3: - Singular: masjid [مسجد] = Mosque. | Plural: maSaajid. [مساجد]

Broken plural 4: - Singular: Shaheedun [شهيد] = Witness. | Plural: ShUhadAA' [شهداء]

Broken plural 5: - Singular: Sadeequn [صديق] = Truthful | Plural: aSdiqaa' [اصدقاء]

#### Plurals with taNween [letter Nun (ن)] attached to the end;

Broken plural 6: - Singular: Kitaab [كتاب] = Book. | Plural: kUtUbUn [كتب].

Broken plural 7:- Singular: Jabal [جبل] = Mountain. | Plural: jIbAAAlun [جبال].

Broken plural 8: - Singular: Akhun [أخن] = Brother | Plural: Ikhwah / IkhwatuN [أخوة].

Broken plural 9:- Singular: Qalam = Pen [قلم] | Plural: aQlaamun [اقلام]

Broken plural 10:- Singular: Taajirun = Trader [تاجر] | Plural: Tujaarun [تجار]

Download Broken Plurals Image:

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/broken\\_plurals.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/LEARN%20ARABIC%20TABLES/broken_plurals.png)

**What you need to Know about the Broken Plurals Table:**

1 – Memorize the Table.

2 – The Broken Plural patterns can be best memorized by memorizing the examples with them.

3 – You find the Plural form of a word by checking Dictionaries.

4 – It doesn't matter if a broken plural has taNween (a letter 'Nun' attached at the end). I have simply divided them into 'taNween' and non-taNween ones so it is easy to sub-divide them. Your job is just to memorize all of them.

## Lesson 10: Verb Patterns Table \*Muscling up Words\*

*This is when Arabic gets really exciting!*

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/Sarf\\_VERB\\_PATTERNS.jpg](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/Sarf_VERB_PATTERNS.jpg) (Table on page after next page)

### What you should know:

**1** - If you have looked at the Past Tense and Present Tense Lessons, then you know that:  
**dArAbA** = he Hit [past tense], and **Ya-Drib** = **He is Hitting** [Present tense].

This table uses: **Fa3ala** [he did], **yaF3alu** [he is Doing], **Fi3lun** [to Do] as the main example. [3 = letter Ayn]

**2** - There are many verb patterns in Arabic. A sister (we ask Allah to accept her good) has made a table which summarizes an entire book into this small, useful coloured table.

So now we have a table with 10 of the main Arabic Verb Patterns used in the Arabic language.

### **3 - Study the table from the Left to the Right. -->**

Now let's study the Table:

Verb Pattern 1 - to Do is the normal Pattern of:

**Fa3ala** [he Did] - **yaF3alu** [he is Doing] - **Fi'lun** [to Do.]

The meaning is basic, simply 'to Do' the verb [doing word] that is being said. i.e. Daraba = he Hit.

Now if we look at Verb Pattern 2 - Intense/Repetition, we see the word:

Fa33ala (we see the 2nd root letter has been repeated twice [shadda/emphasised].)

Try saying out loud; **DaRRaba!** (he Hit intensively/repeatedly [past tense]) - **yuDaRRibu!** (**he is** Hitting intensively/repeatedly [present tense]) - **taDReeb!** - **TO Hit intensively/repeatedly** [tenseless].

You see that you have to say it in a **Powerful, Intensive and Repetitive way**. And this is exactly what this 2nd verb pattern means.

The **3rd Pattern means; to TRY to do something with someone/thing else.**(you see this is hinted at by the long stretch of sound):

**Faa3ala** (he tried to Do with someone else [past tense]) / **yuFaa3ilu** (he is trying to Do with someone else [present tense]) - **muFaa3alatun** or **Fi3aal** (to try to Do with someone else [tenseless]).

Lets practise an example:

Juhd = to Struggle. | **Jaahada** (he tried to Struggle with someone else [past tense]) / **yujahadu** (trying to Struggle with someone/something else [present tense]) / **mujaahadatun** / **Jihaadun** (to try to Struggle with someone/something else )

The **4th pattern** (he does) is one which you should try not to confuse with letter ALIF's other meanings, which has many meanings (I [1st person], maximize meaning of a word, Question mark, and now this.)

How do you remove the confusion? Simply stick to this patterns full rules:

**Af3alA** - you see that it **starts with an ALIF** (with a fat-ha on it), and it **ends with a Fat-ha (zabar) on the last letter**. This is the biggest sign that it is this Verb Pattern 4 and not any of ALIF's other meanings.

This verb pattern means: **Doing something to something/someone else, or Causing something else.**

I.e. **AslamA** = he Submitted / **yuSlimu** = Submitting [present tense] / **Islaamun** [to Submit]

The **5<sup>th</sup> Pattern** (he does **himself**, repeatedly/intensivly [like pattern 2]) -

**taFa33al** = he did (something) himself repeatedly/intensivly – past tense | **ya-taFa33al** = he is Doing (something) himself repeatedly/intensivly | **tafa33ulun** = to Do (something) one's self repeatedly/intensivly.

Practise Example: taMaRRuD [from MaRaDa (he was Sick/ill)] = (to be sick/ill yourself = to pretend to be sick/ill.)

The rest of the Verb Patterns are also easily understandable - now that you know how the table works, inshaa' Allah.

Pattern no	Past tense	Present tense	Masdar (tenseless)	Pattern meaning ***	Past tense example	Present tense example	Masdar (Suffix: ..ING & ..ION)
1	Fa3aLa *	yaF3aLu **	No particular i.e. pattern. Fi3lun (to do) Various patterns.	This is the basic root Doing something intensively/repeatedly, doing something to something/someone else, or causing something To try to do something, or to do something with someone else	GHaFaRa He forgave	yaGHFiRu He forgives	Here maGHFiRatun = Forgiv <b>ING</b> (to Forgive)
2	Fa33aLa	yuFa33iLu	Taf3eeLun or taF3ilatun	3aLLaMa He taught	yu3aLLiMu He teaches	Ta3LeeMu (education)	
3	Faa3aLa	yuFaa3iLu	muFaa3aLatun or Fi3aaLun	QaaTaLa He fought	yuQaaTilu He fights	QiTaLaLun (Fighting)	
4	aF3aLa	yuF3iLu	iF3aaLun	aKHraJa he brought out	yuKHRiJu He brings out	iKHRaLun (expulsion or bringing out)	
5	taFa33aLa	yataFa33aLu	taFa33uLun	taWaKKaLa He trusted in	yataWaKKaLu He trusted in	taWaKKuLun (trust in)	
6	taFaa3aLa	yataFaa3aLu	taFaa3uLun	ta3aaWaNa He cooperated	yata3aaWaNu He cooperates	Ta3aaWuNu (cooperation)	
7	inFa3aLa	yanFa3iLu	inFi3aaLun	inQaLaBa Expressing a state. Passive meaning	yanQaLiBu It (he) became overturned	inQiLaaBun (turning upside down, revolution)	
8	iFta3aLa	yaFta3iLu	iFti3aaLun	iKHTaLaFa No consistent meaning pattern	yaKHTaLiFu He differs	iKHTiLaaFuN (difference)	
9	iF3aLLa	yaF3aLu	iF3iLaLu	iHMaRRa Used for colours or defects	yaHMaRRu He becomes red	iHMiRaRun (becoming red)	
10	istaF3aLa	yastaF3iLu	istaF3aaLun	To seek or ask something, or to consider something	istaGHFaRa He sought forgiveness	istaGHFaRun (the act of seeking forgiveness)	

# I'raab – the “Moods” of a Word

The 3 Root Letters have Vowel markings on them.

The Vowel marking on the Last (3rd) Letter will tell what 'Mood' the word is in.

Previously we learnt if the 1st Letter has:

Fat-ha = Active Voice [Doer mentioned]

Damma = Passive Voice [Doer not mentioned]

2nd Root Letter: changes depending on different patterns.

Vowel Marking (Tashkeel)	Usage - Meaning	Examples
<b>U (ُ)</b> known as maRfoo' (Damma/peysh)	<b>Default – Normal Usage.</b> Subject: i – Doer ii - Action	ZaydU DarbU – because Zayd is one of the subjects (doers) in the sentence, and Darb [Hitting] is the Verb/Action.
<b>A (ِ)</b> known as maNsoob (Fat-ha/zabar)	1) <b>Object – targeted Object (receiving Attention)</b>  2) <b>Description.</b>	1) ZaydU DaRBU AmrA = Zayd Hit Amr ( <b>the Object.</b> )  2) shay'in KabeerA = a <b>Big</b> thing. [ <b>Description</b> ].
<b>i (ِ)</b> known as majroor (kasra/zeyr)	1) <b>Possession (Ownership)</b>  2) <b>Harf al Jarr*</b>	1) BaytU-Allahi (House [of] Allah) [ <b>Owner</b> ]  2) <b>Fee</b> BaytiH – In his <b>House</b> .
<b>- ُ</b> known as majzoom (sukoon/jazm)	1 - Pre-Condition  2 - majzoom causing words [Jaazim] i.e. Lam, Lan etc.	1 - Hat-taa yu'min. (Until he believes..)  2 - <b>Lam</b> yu'min (normally: yu'minu)  The word <i>Hat-taa</i> [until] was a pre-Condition. So "yu'min" (he believes had no vowel on end.)

3 - Commands! i.e. iF3all Qull!

Summarised

**MaRfoo' - Subject:** is the majority of normal words in a sentence. The Subject includes the:

i – Doer

ii – his **Actions** (verb).

They will both be maRfoo'.

**Mansoob: Attention Object -**

i - **Object:** is the direct Object which is being Targetted on (the centre of attention) in the sentence,

ii - or a Description.

Usages:

-Targetted Object receiving Attention -

-Du'a [prayer] (Rabba-naa (our Master!))

-Warning - AllahA! [fear Allah!]

**Majroor: Owner-**

i - **Possession:** the one who Owns something (MuDaf ilayh).

ii - **Harf [word] al Jarr:** Words which make the word after it into a majroor.

all hint at the **Attention** being given to the maNsoob object.

**Majzoom: Condition-**

i - **Condition:** The majzoom shows us that a Pre-Condition has been attached to a Verb [Doing word.]

i.e. yu'minU = he Believes. | Hat-taa (Until) [condition] yu'min\_ (he believes). The silence on the verb is useful in letting us understand this 'doing' will occur if a previous condition is fulfilled

ii - **Jaazim** - words like; In (if), Lam-maa (until when), Li (for/surely), Laa (No-present tense), Lam (No-past tense), Lan (No-Future tense). cause the word after it to get a sukoon/jazm on its Last letter. i.e. yu'minOO\_ | Lam yu'minOO\_

NOTE:

1 - Some words in Arabic are 'maBni' - meaning they stay in the same vowel form ALL the time without being affected by I'rab. (i.e. Most 'Connectives' are maBni.)

2 - There are other Grammar rules where the I'rab (vowel markings) can change. You will have to learn them separately. But the main meanings are given in this table.

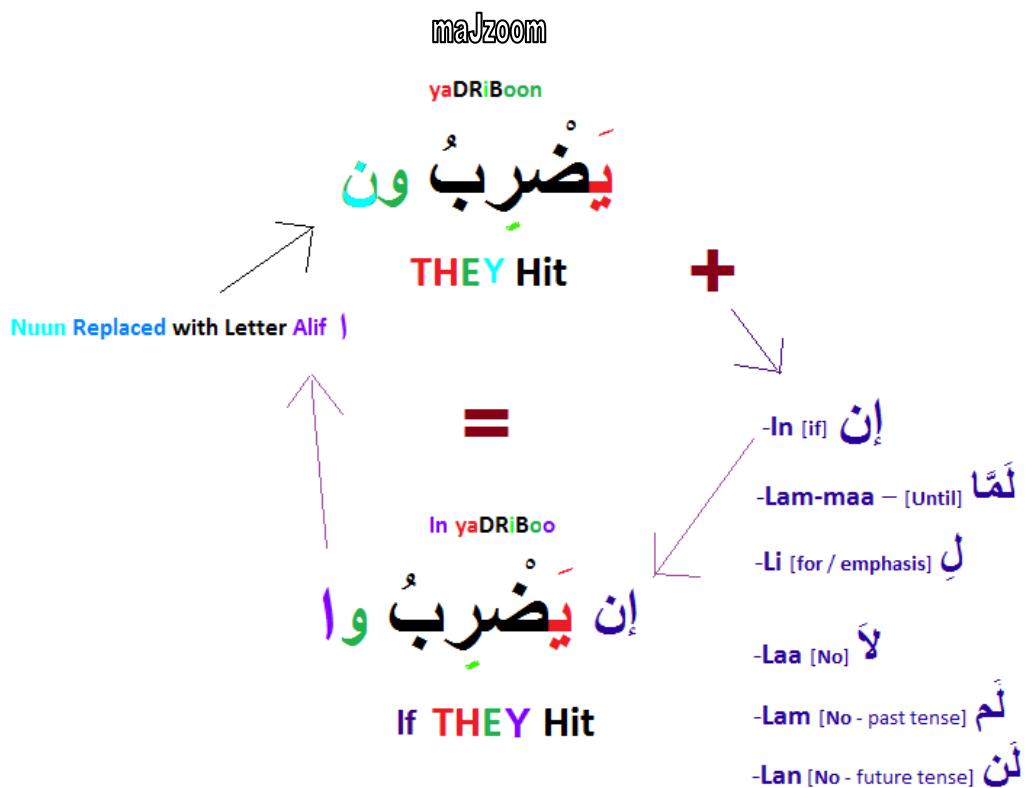
## Lesson 12:

[http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/harf\\_jarr.png](http://i256.photobucket.com/albums/hh162/speed2kx/harf_jarr.png)

### \*Harf al Jarr

Below is a list of some words which are Harf al Jarr, which make the word after it into maJroor (kasra/zeyr on the Last letter) form:

Harf al Jarr	Meaning	Example
Bi (بِ)	With	Bi-Allahi – With Allah/God
Ma'a (مَعَ)	With (i.e. a person with another person).	Ma'a-Allahi – With Allah
Fee (فِي)	In	Fee Bayti-H = In His house
Ilaa (إِلَى)	To	Ilaa-Allahi – to Allah
'Ala (عَلَى)	On	'Ala al-Bayti – On the-House
Li (لِ)	For	Li-Allahi – for Allah
Min (مِنْ)	from	Min-Allahi – from Allah
Wa (وَ)	By (oath) [not 'And']	Wa-Allahi – (oath) by Allah



# Online Resources:

## Easy to use, Type & Search - Arabic-English Dictionaries:

- <http://www.ejtaal.net/m/aa> (Hans Wehr and Lanes Lexicon – Fast, Searchable, and works on SmartPhones too.)
- [Lanes Lexicon with English Search](#):  
<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/collection?collection=Perseus:corpus:perseus,work,Lane,%20An%20Arabic-English%20Lexicon>
- [Lanes Lexicon Online](#) - <http://www.tyndalearchive.com/tabs/lane/>
- <http://aratoools.com/>
- <http://dictionary.sakhr.com/> al Sakhr Dictionary (similar to al the famous al Mawrid Dictionary.)
- <http://translate.google.com/>

## Downloadable Dictionaries: (open with free [Adobe Reader](#))

### [Arabic-English Dictionary Of Qur'anic Usage](#) (by ELSAID M. BADAWI, & MUHAMMAD ABDEL HALEEM):

<http://www.archive.org/download/LearnArabicPackageinc.LanesLexiconArabicDictionaryNearSynonyms/Arabic-English-Dictionary-Quranic-Usage.pdf>

### [Dictionary of the Holy Qur'an – by Malik Ghulam Farid](#) [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#):

(the author is from the false Ahmadi sect, but the book is reliable insha' Allah)

[http://www.archive.org/download/DictionaryOfTheHolyQuran-ReallyGoodArabic-englishDictionarybutBe/dictionary\\_quran.pdf](http://www.archive.org/download/DictionaryOfTheHolyQuran-ReallyGoodArabic-englishDictionarybutBe/dictionary_quran.pdf)

### [Near Synonyms](#) – a Mini Thesaurus created by Ustadh Nouman Ali Khan:

<http://ia600705.us.archive.org/12/items/BayyinahE-bookGemsCollection-Linguisticmiracle.com/near-synonyms-nouman-ali-khan-muslimmattersorg.pdf>

[Studyquran.co.uk/PRLonline.htm](#) – this site gives you an Alphabet index of ROOT Words, and allows you to find out their meanings from famous Dictionary/Lexicons.

## Miscellaneous:

[LinguisticMiracle.com](#)

[ArabicGems.co.uk](#)

[LisanulArab.org](#)

[iArabic.tv](#)

[Corpus.Quran.com/qurandictionary.jsp](#) – this site is extremely useful for students of Arabic Grammar, telling the types of words and their forms.

Also check [here](#) for more Useful Arabic-English dictionaries available Online:

<http://trueword.wordpress.com/2009/12/31/arabic-dictionaries-and-resources-for-students/>

## Typing Arabic with Ease:

- Download [Eiktub.com](#) which is free.
- Or you can use [ta3reeb google](#) (google.com/ta3reeb) online.
- This one you might like alot; <http://translate.google.com> - you type english and the arabic comes up

## Balaaghah & Eloquence GEMS: Past tense (maaDiy) vs Present-Future tense (muDaari'):

Past tense words can be used to describe:

1 – **Past tense** – describing an event which happened in the past.

2 – what will **NO DOUBT happen in the future**, you are so certain that it will happen, that **you use a past tense word to argue that it will NO DOUBT happen**. ('as true as the past itself' - it is as real as the past was real. (i.e. Judgment Day is sometimes described in the past tense in the Quran to emphasise Certainty of that Day).

Example:

فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ هُدًىٰ لِّهُمْ يَوْمَ يَنْفَعُ الصَّادِقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ أَهْمَمُ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْنِئَهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا رَّضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ

Allah **will say** [on Judgment Day], "This is the Day when the truthful will benefit from their truthfulness." For them are gardens [in Paradise] beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever, Allah being pleased with them, and they with Him. That is the great attainment.

(Quran al [Maa'idah 5:119](#))

We know the word '**Qaala'** = he Said (Past tense.) However, Allah is using this Past tense word to describe a future event, this emphasises **Certainty**; Certainly on Judgment Day Allah will say this. This could not be captured in the translation.

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## Present-Future tense (muDaari') describes:

**1 - Present-[near]-Future** – something which is happening now. (I.e. I am eating now, and in the present[near]-future I will still be eating this food).

**2 - Present-[long-term]-Future** – something which is happening now AND will continue in the Long term future (istimraar-continuance).

(I.e. Some sentences are said in this muDaari' [present-future tense] form to show that people are **doing an action now, and there will be people doing the same action in the long term future too.**)

يُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ  
yuJaahidooNa fee sabeeL-illah -

**They are [now] (and will [in the future])** struggle in the path of Allah. [Maa'idah [5: 54](#)] =

= there are people today (**present**) who struggle/fight in the path of Allah now, and there will continue (**future**) to be people who struggle in the path of Allah – as long as this Qur'anic ayah/verse remains being recited on Earth. So Allah has given the believers hope just by using the Present-Future tense! So next time you see an ayah in the MuDaari' (present-future tense) – it most likely implies that this Action will continue to be done, now, and also continue on into the Future.

## Noun (constant) vs Verb (temporary):

Someone/thing can be described in verb (doing [fi'l]) or noun (object [ism]) form in the Arabic language.

**Noun** [ism faa'il] form signifies that the doer always/Continuously does that action (i.e. 'FightER' [muQaatil])

**Verb** form signifies that the doer [faa'il] sometimes does that action (i.e 'he was Fighting' [Qaatil]).

A FightER (muQaatil) is someone who always fights, whereas someone 'who is Fighting' (Qaatil) might be fighting only once in his life.

This is why; (مُؤْمِنُونَ) **Mu'minoon = Believers** are described as Nouns [ism faa'il] = **Continuously always Believing** (through times of ease and hardship and trials/tests/calamities etc.)

(الذين آمنوا) **al-ladheena Aamanoo'** - those who Believe' [verb/temporary form] are not as strong in their Beliefs and their Emaan/belief is not as constant as the Mu'minoon.

Summary:

**Mu'minoon** = strong/continuous Believer.

**al-ladheena aamanoo'** = those who believe sometimes, but sometimes not so strongly.

So next time, **whenever you see something as a Noun/Object (usually with a 'Mu' prefix attached at the beginning.)**, then this is a **Constant Attribute of that character**.

Whereas **when someone/thing is being described in Verb form, i.e. the pattern of Faa'il [doer]**, then you know that this Characteristic is only a **temporary attribute**.

## Female Plural used for non-Female objects = 'Handful' (less than 10)

If Female characters are **not** being discussed – but Feminine plural is still being used to describe them, it implies:

Jam'u qillah/small plural = less than 10 objects. ('a **handful** of objects')

Allah says about those who believe and ('amiluw al-Saalih **AAT** [عَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ] do A Few good actions, for them is Jannah (Paradise.) [see Quran [5:9](#)]

This shows the extreme Mercy of Allah. He doesn't expect too much from His slaves. He just wants us to be grateful to Him. He wants us to – atleast the minimum – complete the 5 pillars of Islam and to stay away from the *haraam* (forbidden things.) And then He will reward His believing slaves with Jannah (beautiful Gardens in Paradise.) We ask Allah to make us the people of His Jannah (Paradise), ameen ya Rabb.

## Exclusivity (taQdeem/IkhtiSaaS):

When Someone/thing (object) is placed earlier in a sentence when it is usually placed later in the phrase – it is not normal [it is abnormal] sentence structure. Which implies that this person/thing Exclusively has that description.

For example: People may say;

(**حمد لك** hamdun La-Ka – Praise is For You. [normal sentence structure])

But;

**La-Ka al-Hamd** (لَا حَمْدَ لَكَ) = Praise is EXCLUSIVELY **For You**. [abnormal structure because 'For You' (La-Ka) is mentioned earlier in the sentence, even though it could normally be placed later in the sentence.)

This is why, when you recite surah al Fatiha, you say;

**Iyyaa-Ka [You] – Na'budu [We worship].** – the 'You' (iyyaa-ka) is mentioned earlier in the sentence structure - which implies that we worship 'You' [Allah] Exclusively/alone.

This is called ( تقديم و تأخير ) TaQdeem (placing Earlier) and Ta'kheer (placing at the End) in Arabic eloquence, and is used many times in the Qur'an to emphasise **Exclusivity**.

## What you've learnt from this Book:

You've learnt; 1 letter, 2 letter, and 3 letter words. This is the majority of Arabic language structure.

There are further 4, 5 and 6 letter words. But most of these words meanings can be found in Dictionaries anyway. If you wonder how these words are made - then usually they are a mixture of a few 3 letter words fused into each other to make 1 long word.

## What Next..?

Now that you have an overview of how the Arabic language works, you will need to dedicate your time in;

**Building up on your Vocabulary:** (use <http://80percentwords.com> and Dictionaries especially <http://eitaal.net/m/aa/> )

Once you do this, you will be able to understand alot of the Qur'an, Ahadeeth (Prophetic sayings) and Arabic Islamic lectures quite well *inshaa' Allah*.

Then you need to get a copy of the Qur'an in Arabic + a translation (<http://Quran.com> is good) and see if you can understand the Arabic (do a word by word translation in order of the Arabic words) - then check the real translation to see if your understanding was correct.

**Grammar (Nahw):** - this will enhance your arabic skills so you know how to speak the language well. (<http://ArabicTree.com> & [iArabic.tv](http://iArabic.tv) & [Sheepoo.wordpress.com/pdf-files/](http://Sheepoo.wordpress.com/pdf-files/) & <http://www.kalamullah.com/learning-arabic.html%20> are good).

This is the exhausting part of studying the language because it requires alot of effort (lots of 'rules and their exceptions'). But if you want to speak Arabic, you need to learn it.

Nahw is similar to the I'rab section on the colored Table lessons, and has alot of subtleties within it which need to be learned to know how to speak the language.

## Let's Practise what we've Learnt:

In this section, we'll be looking at the Qur'aan and Ahadeeth (sayings) of Prophet Muhammad (sal Allahu 'alayhi wa-salam). And we'll study them together in relation to the lessons you've learned earlier from this book. Just so you get a feel of how to use these lessons in the future.

### Study #1:

To start with, let's start with the word Qur'aan ( قرآن ).

1 – We look at the 3 Root letters of this word. What are they? You'll have to find out by checking dictionaries, or asking someone who knows. Sometimes it's obvious, sometimes it's not.

In the word Qur'aan, the 3 root letters are: **Qaf-Raa-[Alif-Hamza]** ( ق-ر-أ ) = to **Recite**.

2 – We look at the 1<sup>st</sup> letter, which is the **Qaf**. It has a **Damma/peysh (U)** vowel sound mark on it. This means it is in 'Passive voice'.

[Refer to the **Present-Future tense chapter (p.14-15)** or the **I'rab chapter p.25**, wherein it mentions that the 1<sup>st</sup> letter having a fat-ha (zabar) ['A' sound vowel] on it is 'Active' voice ('Doer' mentioned) | if it has a Damma/Peysh, it is Passive voice ('being Done').]

So because the word Qur'aan has the Vowel 'U' on its 1<sup>st</sup> letter, it means '**Passive voice**' (**being Done**.) So the Root meaning of 'to Recite' (Q-R-) becomes '**being Recited**' [in passive voice] = **QuR'**.

3 – Now we wonder what the attachment at the end (**suffix**) pronounced '**AAN**' ( آن ) sound means.

If we look at the 1 letter cheat sheet (p.10), on letter Alif, point no.6 – we see that 'AAN' when attached at the end of a word means '**Abundance/A LOT**'.

### Conclusion:

We see that **QuR'** = '**being Recited**' + **AAN** ( آن ) [Abundance] = ( قرآن ) – Meaning:  
**Qur'aan** = (that which is) **being Recited ABUNDANTLY/A LOT**.

### Study 2:

Ahaadeeth ( أحاديث ) is a Broken plural, of the word Hadeeth ( حديث ) (singular) – describing the **Sayings** attributed to the Messenger of Allah (sal Allahu alayhi wasalam). Don't ask why until you do Advanced Arabic studies. Right now, you just have to accept that and know it.

**Study 3:** Lets study the phrase;

(صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

Sal Allahu 'alayhi wa salam - (Prayers [of] Allah upon him and Peace).

You can compare the color of the Arabic to the color of the English. It makes sense, right?

Also notice, when we said 'Alay [علي] ('Alaa = Up On), the 'hu' [meaning; 'he'] was forced to be said as "alay-hi". No meaning changed, but the vowel simply changed, and the Arabs did that – most likely – to make it easier to pronounce.

This is explained previously in the I'rab p.25 section, and if you see the Harf al Jarr table p.26, you'll know which types of words force the word after it to go into this Jarr state [where the last letters vowel is pronounced as an 'i' ('e') sound].

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**Study 4:**

(إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ)

inna Allaha 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeerun –

Surely Allah - upon every thing - (is) Constantly a Controller. (Qur'aan al Baqarah 2:20)

1 – Remember that Arabic is a picturesque language, which means that you'll see a lot of pictures in it. Every word needs to be looked at from a 'Picture' perspective to get the full meaning out of the verse/ayah.

2 – **Inna** = 'Surely/No doubt.' By Allah using this word, He is answering people who have doubts about this upcoming statement.

3 – **AllahA** = Allah [God]. The **Fat-ha (zabar)** shows that Allah is the **main OBJECT of Attention** (see I'rab p.25.)

4 – '**Alaa = up On.**' – look at it from a picture perspective. Allah is **up On (Above)** – which means **He is Dominant, in Control, on Top of.** Dominant upon what though?

5 – **kulli shay'in** = **Every Thing.**

6 – **Qadeerun** – Qadr = Power/Control | **Qadeer** = **Constantly Controlling.** (see letter 'Ya' usage on 1 letter sheet) | **Qadeerun** = **A Controller.** (see bottom of **Objects: Single|Dual|Plural Table** p18.)

7 – **Kulli shay'in** ('**Every thing**') is placed earlier in the sentence for EXCLUSIVITY in meaning, when it is normally placed at the end;

(Normal Sentence: InAllaha Qadeerun 'alaa kulli shay'in). Kulli shay'in is placed at the end.

Exclusive (ikhtisaas) Sentence: InAllaha 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeerun – Allah has upon **EVERY THING (Exclusively)**, Constant Power/Control. (see EXCLUSIVITY – taQdeem / IkhtiSaaS page 32.)

## Study #5:

الَّذِينَ يَسْتَحْبُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَى الْآخِرَةِ وَيَصُدُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَيَبْغُونَهَا عِوْجَانًا أُولَئِكَ فِي ضَلَالٍ بَعِيدٍ

Alladheena ya-sta-Hibbuwna al-Hayaata al-dunya 'alaa al aakhirati wa ya-Sudduwna 'an sabeel-illahi wa yaBghuwna-haa 'iwajan. Ulaa'ika fee Dalaalin ba'eedin.

Those who are seeking to Love the Life of the world over the Hereafter, and they are Sudd - Averting/Repelling/Stopping from the path of Allah, and they desire to rebel (and make it) 'iwaj - distorted. Those (are) in far misguidance. (Quran [Ibrahim 14:3](#))

**Alladheena – those who** (see Connectives page p.7)

ya-sta-Hibbuwn. = **they are seeking (to) Love.** [ya = he, and 'oon/uwn' added at the end = 'they'. It is also 'Present-Future tense' because the 'Ya' is at the beginning (see VERB patterns table, pattern 5 p.24).]

al Hayaata al-dunya = **the Life (of) the world.**

'alaa = upon.

al Aakhirat = **the HereAfter.**

wa ya-Sudduwna = **and they are Preventing/Averting/Blocking** (definition from [Hans Wehr](#))

'an = From

Sabeel-illahi = **(Path [of] Allah**

wa ya-Bghuwna-haa = **and they are Rebelling** (against) **her (= the path)**

**'Iwajan** = **Distorting** (imagine: a tree with a Bent, distorted trunk = 'Iwajan.)

Ulaa'ika = **Those (are)**

fee **Dalaalin** ba'eedin = in **Misguidance**, Far.

[in this, **Dalaalin** is in Jarr (kasra/zeyr) state because of the 'Fee' (meaning 'In') which is a harf al jar [forcing the word after it to have its last letters vowel as an 'i '/'e' (see I'rab page p25).]

The Ba'eedin (meaning: 'Far') is also pronounced with a Kasra/zeyr on its last letter for easy pronunciation (because the word before it was in a Jarr state.]

## Study #6:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى يَقُولُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ: أَيْنَ الْمُتَحَابُونَ بِجَلَالِي؟ الْيَوْمَ أَظْلَمُ فِي ظِلِّي يَوْمٌ لَا "ظِلَّ إِلَّا ظِلِّي"

(رواه البخاري (وكذلك مالك)

'An = From

Abi Hurayrah = Father of Kittens (Hurayrah)

RaDiy = Pleased

Allahu = Allah

'An hu = In regards to him (see Connectives p.7 to see that 'An has these 2 meanings [see which 1 fits the context.]

Qaala = He (Abu Hurayrah) Said (see 2 letter Verbs p.5 )

Qaala = He (Messenger, Muhammad)

Rasoolu Allahi = Messenger of Allah – [we see Allah is the Owner because His name has the Kasra/zeyr on it (see I'rab p.25)]

Sal Allahu alayhi wasalam – has been explained on p.34

Inna Allaha = Surely Allah

taBaaraka = Blessed

wa ta'aala = and High (from 'Uluw/'Aliy = (علی) = Highness.)

yaQuwl = he is Saying (Qaala = he Said | yaQuwl = He is Saying.)

yawmA al Qiyaamah = (on) Day of the Ressurection [NOTE: the YawmA = Object of Attention] (see I'rab p.25)

Ayna = Where

al mu-taHaab-uwna – the [Mu [prefix] = Being (see 1 letter sheet, letter Baa, p.10 |

taHaab-ewn = (who) Love one another (see VERB Patterns p.24, pattern 6 = two parties doing something 'together'.)

bi Jalaal-EE = with/by (see 1 letter sheet, letter Baa, p.10) MY - Jalaal = Glory/Splendour

al Yawma = this Day (even though it literally translates as 'the Day', al Yawm is used as 'this Day')

A-Dhillu-him = I Shade them

fee Dhilaal-EE – in MY Shade

Yawma = (the) Day

Laa Dhilla = No Shade

il-laa Dhill-EE = except MY Shade

([Sunnah.com](http://Sunnah.com) – Hadith Qudsi - It was related by al-Bukhari Hadith 23 (also related by Malik).)

## **Other Books by the Same Author:**

**Urdu for Arabs** (and those who know the Arabic script) :

[http://www.archive.org/download/UrduLessons-ForArabsNonArabsfinal/urdu\\_lessons\\_final.pdf](http://www.archive.org/download/UrduLessons-ForArabsNonArabsfinal/urdu_lessons_final.pdf)

**Salaf Stories** (<http://salaf-stories.blogspot.com>):

[http://www.archive.org/download/Salaf-storiesFinal2-AddedMoreJinnStories/salaf-stories\\_Final.pdf](http://www.archive.org/download/Salaf-storiesFinal2-AddedMoreJinnStories/salaf-stories_Final.pdf)

**My MSN Story:** (a book created specifically for non-Islamic youth)

[http://www.archive.org/download/MyMsnStory-AMuslimExperience.awesomeStoryWithAmazingLessonsTo/my\\_msn\\_Story.pdf](http://www.archive.org/download/MyMsnStory-AMuslimExperience.awesomeStoryWithAmazingLessonsTo/my_msn_Story.pdf)

Oh Allah, accept this from us on the Day we meet you (on Judgment Day)! Ameen.

....And in the end – all the Praise is for Allah, the **Rabb** (Provider, Sustainer, and the one who Brings up well [*taRbbiyah*]) all that exists.